Gazette of the United States.

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THE TABLET.—No. LVI.

"The more untaught and inconsiderate men are, the more entirely they are swayed by the passion that is uppermost."

THOSE who assert, that human nature is the same in all ages and situations, do not speak with precision. The observation is partly true; but it is not wholly so. Men act, equally in all stages of society, under the impulse of such motives as have the strongest influence.—Civilization does not destroy the passions, nor prevent the mind from being warped by prejudices. In different situations, however, different passions take the lead; and men of education and reflection learn to make one passion subservient to another in such a degree, that that, which from present circumstances might be supposed uppermost, is not the predominating one. This is the effect of acting by system, and controuling the mental operations by habits of order and self-denial.—Some men, though they are constantly exposed to opposition, and meet with a thousand rubs and difficulties, seldom exhibit any marks of resentment or disquietude. The passion of anger resides in such a breast, as much as it does in one, that appears more turbulent and untractable.—But a sensible man knows that unless he governs his spirit, he will defeat his own views; and this makes him conquer his anger, by subjecting it to the stronger sway of avarice or ambition. Thus it appears that human nature may be so managed, that it cannot, judging from appearances and effects, be called precisely the same in all situations.

Persons, who have lived long under the restraint of good laws, and have been blessed with the refined regulations of civilized life, are changed into a different kind of beings, from those who have been educated under rude or careless institutions. The force of the passions is not only restrained, but their bent and direction becomes very different. A well-bred man will not quarrel with his family or neighbors. He overlooks those little mistakes and incidents which throw a clown into petulance and anger. The objects which employ the mind of an ambitious citizen are calculated to soften and humanize the temper, and silence the impetuosity of passion, which rages with such violence in low scenes of life.

No conjecture can be formed how humane and amiable men may be rendered by more perfect institutions and laws. Were a person only acquainted with the conduct of people in obscure villages, he would not conceive it possible, how great a difference of deportment prevailed in cultivated society. May we not extend the idea, and anticipate improvements in the art of happy living as far superior to any that have yet been experienced, as the best specimens now known are to the worst? To live quietly and happily is a science which can be learned by study and attention. The best natural disposition, and the greatest sincerity of heart, which man ever possessed, will not secure his friends against his unsocial passions, unless by art and education he has been taught to curb them. I will close this speculation by an extract from an author who understood well the contexture of the human mind. His remarks are sprightly and sensible.

"Persons that are well-educated have learned to study their ease and the comforts of life; to tye themselves up to certain rules and decorums for their own advantage, and often submit to small inconveniencies to avoid greater. Among the lowest vulgar, and those of the meanest education at all, you seldom see a lasting harmony; you shall see a man and his wife, that have a real affection for one another, be full of love one hour and disagree the next about a trifle; and the lives of many are made miserable, from no other fault in themselves than the want of manners and discretion. Without design, they will often talk imprudently, till they raise one another's anger, which neither of them being able to stifle—she scolds at him—he beats her—she bursts into tears—this moves him—he is sorry—both repent, and are friends again—and with all the sincerity imaginable resolve never to quarrel for the future, as long as they live: All this will pass between them in less than half a day, and will perhaps be repeated once a month or oftener, as provocations offer, or either of them is more or less prone to anger. Affection never remained long uninterrupted between two persons without art; and the best friends, if they are always together, will fall out, unless great discretion be used on both sides."

ANECDOTE.

IT was a saying of the late King of PRUSSIA, that "*Life was but a dream, and that the best dream, a man could have, would be, that he was King of* FRANCE;"—were he, however, alive now, he would hold a different language.

LETTERS,

Written in Holland, *in the Year M,DCC,LXXX,*

By His Excellency

THE VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

LETTER IV.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 6, 1780.

SIR,

YOUR fourth question is, "*Whether America, "in and of itself, by means of purchasing or exchanging the productions of several Provinces, would be "able to continue the war for six, eight, or ten years, "even if they were deprived of the trade with Europe; "or their allies, exhausted by the war, and forced to "make a separate peace, were to leave them?*"

This is an extreme case—And where is the necessity of putting such a supposition? Is there the least appearance of France or Spain being exhausted by the war? Are not their resources much greater than those of England, separated as she is from America? Why should a suspicion be entertained that France or Spain will make a separate peace? Are not these powers sufficiently interested in separatiug America from England? All the world knows, that their maritime power, and the possession of their colonies, depend upon separating them. Such chimeras as these are artfully propagated by the English, to terrify stock-jobbers; but thinking men, and well informed men, know that France and Spain have the most pressing motives to persevere in the war. Besides, infractions so infamous, of solemn treaties made and avowed to all mankind, are not committed by any nation. In short, no man, who knows any thing of the real wealth and power of England on one hand, and of the power and resources of France, Spain and America, on the other, can believe it possible, in the ordinary course of human events, and without the interposition of miracles, that France and Spain should be so exhausted by the war, as to be forced to make a separate peace.

The other supposition here made is equally extreme. It is in the nature of things impossible that America should ever be deprived entirely of the trade of Europe. In opposition to one extreme I have a right to advance another And I say, that if all the maritime powers of Europe were to unite their navies, to block up the American ports, and prevent the trade of Europe, they could not wholly prevent it. All the men of war in Europe would not be sufficient to block up a sea-cost of two thousand miles in extent, varied, as that of America is, by such an innumerable multitude of ports, bays, harbors, rivers, creeks, inlets, and islands; with a coast so tempestuous, that there are many occasions, in the course of the year, when merchant vessels can push out and in, although men of war cannot cruise. It should be remembered, that this war was maintained by America for three years, before France took any part in it: during all that time the English had fifty men of war upon that coast, which is a greater number than they ever will have again: yet all their vigilance was not sufficient to prevent American trade with Europe. At the worst time we ever saw, one vessel in three went and came safe. At present there is not one in four taken. It should also be remembered, that the French navy have never, until this year, been many days together upon the American coast. So that we have in a sense maintained the trade of the continent five years, against all that the English navy could do, and it has been growing every year.

Why then should we put cases, that we know can never happen? However, I can inform you, that the case was often put before this war broke out—and I have heard the common farmers in America reasoning upon these cases seven years ago. I have heard them say, If Great Britain could build a wall of brass, a thousand feet high, all along the sea-coast, at low-water mark, we could live and be happy. America is most undoubtedly capable of being the most independent country upon earth. It produces every thing for the necessity, comfort, and conveniency of life—and many of the luxuries too. So that if there were an eternal separation between Europe and America, the inhabitants of America would not only live but multiply, and, for what I know, be wiser, better, and happier, than they will be, as it is.

That it would be unpleasant and burthensome to America to continue the war for eight or ten years, is certain: But will it not be unpleasant and burthensome to Great Britain too?—There are between three and four millions of people in America. The kingdom of Sweden, that of Denmark, and even the republic of the United Provinces, have not each of them many more than that number—yet these States can maintain large standing armies even in time of peace, and maintain the expences of courts and governments, much more costly than the governments of America. What then should hinder America from maintaining an army sufficient to defend her alters, and her fire-sides? The Americans are as active, as industrious, and as capable as other men.

America could undoubtedly maintain a regular army of twenty thousand men for ever. And a regular army of twenty thousand men would be sufficient to keep all the land forces, that Great-Britain can send there, confined to the sea-port towns, under cover of the guns of their men of war. Whenever the British army shall attempt to penetrate far into the conntry, the regular American army will be joined by such reinforcements from the militia, as will ruin the British force. By desertions, by fatigue, by sickness, and by the sword, in occasional skirmishes, their numbers will be wasted, and the miserable remains of them Burgoyned.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the SANDWICH PACKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

M. CALONNE, M. NECKAR.

MR. NECKAR's publication, on the object of the first controversy between him and Monsr. CALONNE, was read with avidity and approbation all over Europe.

Mr. Calonne *promised* a confutation—but instead of producing it he came forward with apologetic reasons for postponing it till the meeting of the States General—from these reasons we have translated a few extracts, which will serve to illustrate the character of M. Calonne.

He begins thus:

"The reply, (of M. Neckar) so long expected, so eagerly wished for, at length appears. It appears in the minute when the author is called upon to save the State."

Here M. Calonne breathes the spirit of a prophet: M. Neckar has saved the State.

"From the dreadful crisis in which this reply appears, it acquires the force of sacred rights in directing the interest of the public."

The politics of M. Neckar deserve this character, they have infused the genuine spirit of civil liberty among the people, and the sacred rights of man are now establishing, and taking root in the soil of France.

This reply:

"It appears at a moment when the eye of the nation is fixed upon the author—when patriotic vows are offered up to heaven, imploring success to his measures, and the means conspire to ensure it."

Never did the eye of a Nation take a more proper or wise direction. The object was pointed out by the finger of Providence, and the prayers offered up to heaven were heard and granted.

"This reply appears at a time when those sentiments, which I shall retain to my latest breath, prevents me from acting in any manner prejudicial to the necessary confidence which ought to be placed in the anthor."

M. Calonne, when he wrote this, well knew that M. Neckar possessed the full confidence of the people; and his sentiments, when they became known, so far from prejudicing the cause, spurred on the people to a consummation of their freedom.

"Such essential confidence did exist, but was defeated by unskilfulness, which the public must condemn, and of course, the author will take advantage of every assistance that a skilful hand can draw from the experience of blunders."

The advantage drawn by M. Neckar from the blunders of the French Administration, have wiped away the oppressions that aggrieved the people. When dismissed, the people recalled him—when recalled, he accomplished their liberty! The strongest proof of essential and reciprocal confidence.

"To what evils must France feel herself exposed, should I attempt to frustrate that, which in consequence of her present circumstance, is her only means of support. Should I attempt to depreciate a measure to which the nation looks with ardent hope."

This is vanity issuing from weakness. M. Calonne here appears totally ignorant of the great and extensive plan which M. Neckar had in view for the emancipation of the French nation. A plan which the narrow views and mechanical calculations of M. Calonne can never frustrate—the erecting a Temple to Liberty on the ruins of a despotic government.

"My honor will not relinquish those truths I have supported, when a future day shall dissipate those clouds which threaten to overshadow it. The reproaches of the public are terrific, but an apprehension of their effect shall not induce me to

place my perſonal good in competition with the intereſts of the State."

M. Calonne's ideas of the intereſt of a State are curious. The State muſt be ſupported, as if the people were made for the State, and not the State, for the people. But the true intereſts of the State of France are now eſtabliſhing upon this great and unerring principle, derived from heaven and inherent to nature—

SALUS POPULI, SUPREMA LEX!

There is in the National Aſſembly a Committee which is named *le Douze* (the Twelve) whoſe office it is to report to the National Aſſembly their reſearches and information reſpecting every circumſtance which may intereſt or effect their new-born liberty. A member of this Committee preſented on this day (Saturday) their firſt report, which was reſpecting a Pamphlet publiſhed at Paris and Verſailles. It is entitled *Memoires ſur la Baſtile*, and contains a detail which outrages every feeling of humanity!

Mr. Clarkſon is gone to renew the bonds which unite the ſocieties of London and Paris, to engage the latter to accelerate the examination of the common cauſe, and offer, in the name of the former, every poſſible aid by money or otherwiſe.

As an auctioneer was lately ſelling ſome china and other articles in an old houſe in Plymouth, juſt as he was knocking down the buſts of Milton, and was ſolicitous to have them bought, ſaying, "I will not ſtand upon it—'Tis a pretty article, Gemmen—Agoing agoing, agoing"—Juſt as he pronounced—Gone—the beams gave way, the houſe fell in; and Shakeſpeare, Milton, the China, the Auctioneer, and a large company tumbled into the abyſs of a beer cellar. Much ſcrambling enſued, not a little fainting, and pulling of caps; but, after a great deal of trouble and fatigue, the whole company got up again, with only a few broken noſes and ſcratches, except poor Shakeſpeare and Milton, who both loſt their heads in the affray.

The laws ſaid to be promulgated by the States of France, are worthy the remarks of this government, as they point out many errors in our own laws that ought to be corrected.

Among the religious whimſicalities of the day, none are more ludicrous, than the National Aſſembly of France obliging the Fathers to have *Te Deum* ſung in all the churches, for the *abolition of Tythes*.

This day the Jewiſh ceremony of marriage will be ſolemnized in the ſynagogue in Duke's Place, between a wealthy Portugueze Jew merchant, and a young Jeweſs, who is alſo very rich.

A magnificent entertainment will afterwards be given in Whitechapel, by the new married couple; upwards of two hundred perſons are invited.

It apears that the charges of theſe entertainments, which are very coſtly, are conſtantly defrayed by the Bridegroom; but the preſents to the Bride, made in the evening by the gueſts, more than equal the expences of the day.

By a Jewiſh merchant arrived here from Conſtantinople we learn that Sultan Selim has put himſelf at the head of a numerous army, who, proud of their commander, and animated by a religious and patriotic fervor, unknown for many years to the Muſſulmen armies, are preparing to pour on the Ruſſians with a fury which they will not eaſily reſiſt. Before the Sultan took the command of the troops, he convened the Divan (privy counſel) and addreſſed them to this effect:—"My fathers," (ſaid he) have been accuſtomed to depoſit in the Haſſiney (a treaſure under ground) whatever ſums remain after defraying the yearly expences of the State. This immenſe treaſure accumulating for many proſperous centuries, and hitherto untouched, was not certainly intended by our wiſe anceſtors to remain buried under ground, but was rather hoarded up as a great and effectual reſource againſt the day of adverſity—againſt dangers ſuch as thoſe which now threaten the religion and the empire of the Muſſulmen."

The Divan aſſented to their young Sultan. The Haſſney, for the firſt time, was expoſed to the ſun, and preſented a mountain of gold, which dazzled the eye, and defied the powers of calculation; after this, attended by the Mufti, the Cadi, the great officers of State, by whatever, in ſhort, is auguſt or venerable in the Ottoman Empire, the royal warrior went forth, and produced in public the Keijuak Kerit, or great ſtandard of the Muſſulman religion. Inflamed with ſudden enthuſiaſm at the ſight of the ſtandard, the citizens flocked round their Sultan, and ſwore to defend to the laſt drop of their blood the religion of God, and of his prophet. Selim diſtributed wich a liberal hand the treaſures of his forefathers; exhorted the ſoldiers and citizens to remember the valor and the victories of their anceſtors; and aſſured them, that he was determined no longer to truſt to his Viziers the command of his armies, but to put himſelf at the head of his troops, and to pour upon the infidels that terror and conſternation which never failed to attend the Ottoman arms, when conducted by his forefathers.

That law which leaves the leaſt arbitrary power of the judge is the moſt perfect law.

A Lord Chancellor preſiding in a court of equity, is certainly imperfect, becauſe there is an arbitrary power in an individual, though there is an appeal to the Houſe of Lords, but which few can avail themſelves of, on account of the expences; and if an appeal ſhould take place, the Chancellor preſiding in that Court muſt have a perſonal intereſt in ſupporting his own deciſion. Why a jury ſhould not decide in equity as well as law, muſt ariſe from a ſtretch of abſolute power, ſuppoſing an appeal being to the King in the perſon of his Chancellor, though the laws point out the ultimate appeal, which very ſeldom happens to the Houſe of Peers.—In its form it is law, but in its practice tyranny, being left to the erroneous judgment or whimſical humour often of an obſtinate individual.

EXTRACT FROM SYMPATHY.

A POEM. *By Mr. PRATT.*

ONCE, and not far from where thoſe ſeats are ſeen,
Juſt where yon white huts peep the copſe between,
A damſel languiſh'd, all her kin were gone,
For God who lent, reſum'd them one by one;
Diſeaſe and penury, in cruel ſtrife,
Had raviſh'd all the decent means of life,
E'en the mark'd crown, her lover's gift, ſhe gave,
In filial duty for a father's grave,
That ſo the honor'd clay which caus'd her birth,
Might ſlumber peaceful in the ſacred earth,
Chim'd to its graſs-green home with pious peal,
While hallow'd dirges hymn the laſt farewell;
At length theſe piercing woes her ſenſe invade,
And lone and long the hapleſs wanderer ſtray'd,
O'er the bleak heath, around th' unmeaſur'd wood,
Up the huge precipice, or near the flood;
She mounts the rock at midnight's awful hour,
Enjoys the gloom, and idly mocks the ſhower;
Now ſcorns her fate, then patient bends the knee,
And courts each pitying ſtar to ſet her free,
Then ſtarting wilder, thinks thoſe ſtars her foes,
Smites her ſad breaſt, and laughs amidſt her woes;
Oft would ſhe chace the bee, or braid the graſs,
Or crop the hedge-flower, or diſorder'd paſs;
Elſe, reſtleſs loiter in the pathleſs mead,
Sing to the birds at rooſt, the lambs at feed;
Or if a neſt ſhe found the brakes among,
No hand of her's deſtroy'd the promis'd young;
And when kind nature brought the balmy ſleep,
Too ſoon ſhe woke to wander and to weep;
Acroſs her breaſt the tangled treſſes flew,
And frenzied glances all around ſhe threw;
Th' unſettled ſoul thoſe frenzied glances ſpeak,
And tears of terror hurry down her cheek;
Yet ſtill that eye was bright, that cheek was fair,
Tho pale the roſe, the lily bloſſom'd there.
A wandering ſwain the beauteous Maniac found,
Her woes wild warbling to the rocks around;
A river roll'd beſide, aghaſt ſhe ran,
Her vain fears ſtartling at the ſight of man;
And, ſave me, God! my father's ghoſt! ſhe cry'd,
Then headlong plung'd into the flaſhing tide.
The youth purſues—but wild the waters roſe,
And o'er their heads in circling ſurges cloſe,
Not Heav'n-born Sympathy itſelf could ſave;
Both, both, alas! were whelm'd beneath the wave.

And lives the man, who ſenſeleſs could have ſtood
To ſee the victim buffet with the flood?
Whoſe coward cheek no tinge of honor feels,
Fluſh'd with no pride at what the Muſe reveals?
If ſuch a man, if ſuch a wretch there be,
Thanks to this aching heart, it is not me.

Hail, lovely griefs, in tender mercy giv'n,
And hail, ye tears, like dew-drops freſh from heav'n;
Hail, balmy breath of unaffected ſighs,
More ſweet than airs that breathe from eaſtern ſkies;
Hail, ſacred ſource of ſympathies divine,
Each ſocial pulſe, each ſocial fibre thine;
Hail, ſymbol of the God, to whom we owe
The nerves that vibrate, and the hearts that glow;
Love's tender tumult, Friendſhip's holy fires,
And all which beauty, all which worth inſpires,
The joy that lights the hope-illumin'd eye,
The bliſs ſupreme that melts in Pity's ſigh,
Affection's bloom quick ruſhing to the face,
The choice acknowledg'd and the warm embrace:
Oh power of powers, whoſe magic thus can draw,
Earth, air, and ocean, by one central law;
Join bird to bird, to inſect, inſect link,
From thoſe which grovelup to thoſe which think:
Oh, ever bleſt! whoſe bounties opening wide
Fill the vaſt globe, for mortals to divide,
Thy heav'nly favors ſtretch from pole to pole,
Encircle earth, and rivet ſoul to ſoul!

VERSAILLES, AUGUST 14.

The King filled the vacant places in the miniſtry on the 4th inſtant. His Majeſty informed the National Aſſembly of his choice by letter, which forms one of the moſt precious monuments in the annals of monarchy. For the purpoſe of producing ſtill greater unanimity in every department of adminiſtration, and to prevent the influence of favor or predilections, the King has ordered that henceforth all nominations to offices, employments or church benefices, magiſtracy, foreign affairs, war, marine, finance, and the King's houſhold, ſhall be decided in open council. It was the King's intention to nominate M. Neckar chief Miniſter; but M. Neckar receiving that proof of his Majeſty's confidence with reſpectful gratitude, begged that he would neither beſtow upon him rank or title. This Miniſter having demanded of the King to be relieved of a great part of the finance department, his Majeſty has re-eſtabliſhed the office of Comptroller-General, and given it to M. Lambert, whoſe application and integrity are already well known. He will unite his labors with the King's, in preſence of M. Neckar firſt miniſter of finances, who with the King's permiſſion has reſerved to himſelf the royal treaſury, and the taking of his Majeſty orders for the nomination to places and employments.

The revolution at Liege, though ſudden, has every appearance at preſent of being wholly effectual. The tranquility of the place has been ſince undiſturbed.

"*As all men are tyrants by nature, all prone to covet and graſp at the rights of others; the great law of* SAFETY TO ALL, *can no otherwiſe be aſſured than* BY THE RESTRAINT OF EACH FROM DOING INJURY TO ANY."

WE are apt to entertain an idea that man in a ſavage ſtate is wholly relieved from the forms and burthens of ſociety: But this ariſes from a very curſory view of animal exiſtence. Where life is, there ſociety exiſts, from the inſect of a ſummer's day, to the being that is formed for immortality. It is evident that had the world in its original formation, been ſtocked with inhabitants *at once*, who were deſtitute of the ſocial principle, the globe would long ſince have been depopulated, and become a uſeleſs maſs in creation.

From the imperfection of the reaſoning powers of man in his uncultivated ſtate, he is in the *firſt inſtance* doubtleſs impelled from *neceſſity* to adopt rules and orders for that ſubordinate ſpecies of ſociety in which he finds himſelf placed. But *this* by no means proves that rules and orders would be unneceſſary were mankind exempted from the dominion of thoſe paſſions which diſturb the peace and happineſs of life: For order is as eſſential to enjoyment, as it is to the harmony, and beauty of the Creation.

It has long been a prevailing opinion that the neceſſity of government ariſes from the weakneſs and folly of mankind: That it is not calculated by its effects to increaſe the pleaſures of life; but in its very nature is deſigned to abridge the natural privileges and to leſſen the joys of exiſtence. This ſentiment has produced much miſchief to ſociety, by giving a pernicious bias to the human mind; it has weakened the powers of government, by ſtrengthening the innate principle of oppoſition to all legal reſtraints, and if carried to exceſs or into extenſive operation, will never fail to ſubvert the Conſtitution and the laws of the country where it prevails.

Mankind are prone to extremes. When the infamous and degrading doctrines of the *divine right of Kings, of paſſive obedience, and non reſiſtance*, were exploded, and driven out of every free State. This diſcovery ſucceeded; that the inſtitution of civil government is not in itſelf eligible, but muſt be ſubmitted to as a meaſure of neceſſity. The Experience of the United States under their new Conſtitution, will if they are wiſe, refute this doctrine: For while under a wiſe and juſt adminiſtration of government, they realize higher degrees of felicity, than the ſociety of uncultivated minds can poſſibly afford, though exempted from the hoſtile paſſions, they will be led to acknowledge, that ſo great, ſo rich a ſource of happineſs, as a wiſe, free, and energetic government always proves to mankind, muſt conſtitute part of that ſyſtem which has for its author, the GOD OF HARMONY AND ORDER.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 17.

His Excellency the Governor having received the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, has, in conſequence, and agreeably to an ancient uſage, iſſued his proclamation, appointing the Day aſſigned in the former as a DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING in this Commonwealth.

His Excellency the Governor has preceded his Proclamation by that of the Preſident of the United States.

It is reported, that Gen. SHEPARD, in reviewing a body of militia lately, and directing them to go through their firings, had his head grazed by a ball, which carried off ſome of his hair.—The General without taking any notice of the Matter, ordered them to reload, to march ſix paces and reſt their arms. He then ordered them to be examined by the non-commiſſioned officers, who found one of the pieces, belonging to a man who was brother to one of thoſe killed in the late rebellion, to be charged with two balls; on which he was committed to priſon. He muſt, however, be diſcharged, for want of a ſufficient proof of his criminality.

NEW-HAVEN, OCTOBER 21.

On Saturday laſt the Legiſlature of this State, now in ſeſſion in this city, having received information of the approach of the Preſident of the United States of America, paſſed the following reſolve, viz.

GENERAL ASSEMBEY, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
New-Haven, October, A. D. 1789.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Edwards*, Governor *Griſwold*, Mr. *Tracy*, Major *Hart*, Mr. *Dana*, Mr. *Learned*, Mr. *Ingerſoll*, Col. *Seymour*, Col. *Leffingwell*, Col. *Groſvenor*, Mr. *Davenport*, are appointed, with ſuch gentlemen as the Honourable Council ſhall join, a committee to prepare and report an addreſs from this Legiſlature, to the Preſident of the United States on his arrival in this city, and to meet the Preſident at ſome convenient diſtance from ſaid city, and attend him to his lodgings, and to preſent ſuch addreſs as ſhall be ordered, and to attend the Preſident on his journey as far as propriety ſhall in their opinion require.

Teſt, JAMES DAVENPORT, *Clerk*.

In the UPPER HOUSE.

John Cheſter, and *James Hillhouſe*, Eſquires, are appointed a committee to join the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Teſt, GEORGE WYLLYS, *Sec'ry*.

The Legiſlature alſo requeſted his Excellency the Governor to order his company of guards in this city, to attend the committee in eſcorting the Preſident.

At the time appointed by the Preſident, the committee preſented him with the following addreſs:

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

IMPRESSED with the ſentiments which animate the millions of our fellow-citizens, We, the Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, cannot, on this occaſion, be ſilent.

Your preſence recalls to our admiration that aſſemblage of talents, which with impenetrable ſecrecy, and unvarying deciſion, under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, guided to victory and peace the complicated events of the late long and arduous war.

The ſcenes of perilous horror through which you conducted the American arms, taught your country and mankind to receive you as the greateſt of heroes. Your ſacred regard to the rights of freemen, and the virtues of humanity, inſpired the united voice of all America to hail you as the firſt and worthieſt of citizens.

With grateful veneration we behold the father of his country—our friend—our fellow-citizen—our ſupreme magiſtrate.

When peace had ſucceeded to the viciſſitudes of war, your ardent deſire for retirement was ſanctioned by the voice of patriotiſm.

Your country has again ſolicited your aid. In obedience to her wiſhes, you have ſacrificed the felicity of dignified retirement, and have hazarded on the tempeſtuous ocean of public life the rich treaſure of your fame. This diſplay of patriot zeal gives you a new right, to what you before poſſeſſed, the hearts of all your fellow-citizens.

While we thus expreſs our ſentiments, and thoſe of the freemen whom we repreſent, we beg liberty to aſſure you of our zeal to ſupport your public adminiſtrations.

May the Divine Being, who has given you as an example to the world, ever have you in his holy keeping; may he long preſerve you, the happineſs and the glory of our country: May the aſſurance, that the government formed under your auſpices will bleſs future generations, rejoice the evening of your life; and may you be finally rewarded with the full glories of immortality.

In the name and behalf of the Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Governor.

To which Addreſs the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

To the Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut.

GENTLEMEN,

COULD any acknowledgments which language might convey, do juſtice to the feelings excited by your partial approbation of my paſt ſervices, and your affectionate wiſhes for my future happineſs, I would endeavour to thank you:—But to minds diſpoſed as your's are, it will ſuffice to obſerve, that your addreſs meets a moſt grateful reciption, and is reciprocated in all its wiſhes with unfeigned ſincerity.

If the proſperity of our common country has in any degree been promoted by my military exertions, the toils which attended them, have been amply rewarded by the approving voice of my fellow citizens. I was but the humble agent of favouring Heaven, whoſe benign interference was ſo often manifeſted in our behalf, and to whom the praiſe of victory alone is due.

In launching again on the ocean of events, I have obeyed a ſummons to which I can never be inſenſible. When my country demands the ſacrifice, perſonal eaſe will always be a ſecondary conſideratiov.

I cannot forego this opportunity to felicitate the Legiſlature of Connecticut on the pleaſing proſpect which an abundant harveſt preſents to its citizens.—May induſtry like theirs, ever receive its reward, and may the ſmiles of Heaven, crown all endeavors which are prompted by virtue, among which it is juſtice to eſtimate your aſſurance of ſupporting our equal government. G. WASHINGTON.

New-Haven, October 17th, 1789.

The Addreſs of the Congregational Miniſters of the city of New-Haven.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Congregational Miniſters of the city of New-Haven, beg leave to make their moſt reſpectful addreſs to the Preſident of the United States. We preſume that we join with the whole collective body of the congregational Paſtors and Preſbyterian Miniſters throughout theſe States, in the moſt cordial congratulations of themſelves, of their country, and of mankind, on your elevation to the head of the combined American Republic. As Miniſters of the bleſſed JESUS, the Prince of Peace, we rejoice, and have inexpreſſible pleaſure in the demonſtrations you have given of your ſincere affection towards that holy religion, which is the glory of chriſtian States, and will become the glory of the world itſelf, at that happy period, when Liberty, public Right, and the veneration of the MOST HIGH, who preſides in the Univerſe with a moſt holy and benevolent Sovereignty, ſhall triumph among all the Nations, Kingdoms, Empires, and Republics on earth.—We moſt ſincerely rejoice in the kind and gracious Providence of ALMIGHTY GOD, who hath been pleaſed to preſerve your life, during your late dangerous ſickneſs, and to reſtore you to ſuch a degree of health, as gives us this opportunity to expreſs our joy, and affords us the moſt pleaſing hopes that your health may be firmly eſtabliſhed. We pray the Lord of Hoſts, by whoſe counſels and wiſdom you have been carried triumphantly and gloriouſly through the late war, terminating in the eſtabliſhment of American Liberty, and perhaps in the liberty of all nations, that he would be pleaſed ever to have you under his holy protection, continue you a bleſſing to Church and State, ſupport you under your arduous cares, and perpetuate that eſtimation and honor, which you have juſtly acquired of your country. May this new and riſing Republic become, under your auſpices, the moſt glorious for population, perfection of policy and happy adminiſtration of government that ever appeared on earth. And may you, Sir, having finiſhed a courſe of diſtinguiſhed uſefulneſs, receive the reward of public virtue in the kingdom of eternal glory.

EZRA STILES,
JAMES DANA,
JONATHAN EDWARDS,
SAMUEL WALES,
SAMUEL AUSTIN, jun.

City of New-Haven, Oct. 17, 1789.

To which the PRESIDENT was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

To the Congregational Miniſters of the City of New-Haven.

GENTLEMEN,

THE kind congratulations contained in your addreſs, claim and receive my grateful and affectionate thanks.—Reſpecting, as I do, the favourable opinions of men diſtinguiſhed for ſcience and piety, it would be falſe delicacy to diſavow the ſatisfaction, which I derive from their approbation of my public ſervices, and private conduct.

Regarding that deportment, which conſiſts with true religion, as the beſt ſecurity of temporal peace, and the ſure mean of attaining eternal felicity, it will be my earneſt endeavour (as far as human frailty can reſolve) to inculcate the belief and practice of opinions which lead to the conſummation of thoſe deſirable objects.

The tender intereſt which you have taken in my perſonal happineſs, and the obliging manner in which you expreſs yourſelves on the reſtoration of my health, are ſo forcibly impreſſed on my mind as to render language inadequate to the utterance of my feelings.—If it ſhall pleaſe the Great Diſpoſer of Events to liſten to the pious ſupplication, which you have preſented in my behalf, I truſt the remainder of my days will evince the gratitude of a heart devoted to the advancement of thoſe objects, which receive the approbation of Heaven, and promote the happineſs of our fellow-men.

My beſt prayers are offered to the Throne of Grace for your happineſs, and that of the congregations committed to your care. G. WASHINGTON.

City of New-Haven, October 17th, 1789.

The citizens of this place were highly gratified by the preſence of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, who came to town laſt Saturday afternoon in good health. The next day he attended Divine Service in Trinity Church. His Excellency the GOVERNOR, his Hon. the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, Hon. ROGER SHERMAN, the Hon. the SPEAKER, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, with the TREASURER, dined with him;—and attended the afternoon Service, at the Rev. Dr. EDWARDS's Meeting.

Early on Monday morning the PRESIDENT ſet out from hence, for the Eaſtern States.

Laſt week was received and depoſited in the public Library of YALE-COLLEGE, a grand and elegant Portrait of the Honorable ELIHU YALE, Eſq. Governor of Fort St. George in the Eaſt-Indies, from whom the Univerſity in this City received its name. This Portrait is the Donation of the Hon. DUDLEY NORTH, Eſq. of Glemham in Suffolk, Great-Britain, a Deſcendant of Governor YALE, and a Member of Parliament; and it was obtained by the Addreſs of SAMUEL BROOME, Eſq. Merchant, of this City.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 24.

The addreſſes of the corporate, legiſlative, and other bodies of our free citizens, to The Preſident of the United States, may be conſidered as ſo many pledges of their affectionate regards to the Political Father and Savior of his Country—and of their warm attachment to that Conſtitution which he is by their ſuffrages appointed to adminiſter—a Conſtitution which is equally dear to him—and the adoption of which he appears to conſider in all his anſwers to the Addreſſes, as the moſt happy and important acquiſition to this highly favored nation.

How important is it that the people of the United States ſhould be tenacious of their own adopted Conſtitution, which ſecures to them and their poſterity, that precious palladium of liberty, a free and juſt repreſentation in their National Legiſlature! Every attempt that ſhall tend to leſſen their veneration for a ſyſtem, which is ſupported by this ineſtimable right, is a moſt atrocious offence againſt the public freedom and happineſs.

The ſhip Maſſachuſetts, India-man, of 800 tons has been furniſhed with the *whole* of her Canvas from the Manufactory of Boſton.

Old ocean ſoon ſhall fleets behold,
Eclipſing all in ſtory told.
See Commerce ſpread the ſwelling ſail!
See our OWN CANVAS catch the gale!
And waft to earth's remoteſt ſhores,
Th' exub'rance of our boundleſs ſtores.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, it is ſuppoſed, will arrive in Boſton this day.—Among other demonſtrations of joy on the occaſion, it has been propoſed to have a grand proceſſion of the artiſans and mechanics of that metropolis.

EXTRACTS.

"It is the language of Court ſychophants, and the tools of power in arbitrary governments to repreſent the great maſs of the people as licentious, untractable, and ungovernable—as ignorant and obſtinate; and that it is only by touching their ſelfiſh paſſions that they become in any degree manageable; that if their ſuffrages are not *bought*, they beſtow them on perſons of their own caſt; men ignorant of the laws, and the Conſtitution; of a levelling temper, who ſacrifice every conſideration to pleaſe their creators; who are perpetually clogging the wheels of government, and keeping the State in anarchy and confuſion.

"On the other hand, in free governments, the candidates for power and popularity, the demagogues of party, hold a quite different language. At the expence of truth, honor and juſtice, they extol the people's wiſdom and patriotiſm; and while they cry up the maxim that 'all are born free and equal,' they extend the idea to ſuch lengths, as to *create* diſtinctions and annihilate the rights of the minority. Knowing that bodies of men are as ſuſceptible of flattery, as individuals, they daub the multitude with intemperate praiſe, till having inſpired falſe ſentiments in the minds of the people, of their own dignity, and importance—of their being *ſuperior* to the laws and the Conſtitution; the way is prepared for the ſubverſion of government, and the introduction of deſpotiſm. For unprincipled demagogues are the ſtuff of which the worſt of Tyrants are formed.

"It is the glory of our free Conſtitution that no law can be made but by the people in their proxies, or repreſentatives; and when thoſe laws are made the people are the conſtituted judges thereof, on their *Jury Tribunals*, throughout the reſpective States. The privilege of making laws, and of judging of ſaid laws (when made) on juries, compoſes as it were a rudder, whereby the people (gloriouſly) *ſteer the veſſel of their own* Commonwealth."

☞ *The Speculation ſigned* Jovicularis *having been miſlaid is the reaſon of its not being acknowledged before.—We ſhould be glad of a further communication from the author, as we think his plan not ſufficiently obvious to be intereſting.*

☞ *WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers 30, 40, 43, 44, 46, and 48: Six pence each will be paid for either of thoſe numbers at the office of the Editor.* October 24.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE For the CIVIL LIST of the United States, for the Year 1789.

(CONTINUED.)

For the Government of the Weſtern Territory.

	Dolls.	*90ths.*
THE Governor,	2,000	
Secretary of the Government,	740	
Three Judges, at 800 dollars each,	2,400	
Superintendant of Indian Affairs, Southern Department,	1000	
Geographer of the United States,	1,500	
	7,640	

Penſions on the Civil Liſt.

ISAAC VAN VERT, JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS,	A penſion of 200 dollars pr. annum, to each, purſuant to an Act of Congreſs, of 3d October 1788, is	600
DOMINIQUE L'EGLISE, pr. act of 8th Auguſt, 1782, pr. annum,		120
JOSEPH TRAVERSIE, pr. act of 8th Auguſt, 1782, pr. annum,		120
Youngeſt children of the late Major General Warren, pr. act of the 1ſt July, 1780,		450
Eldeſt ſon of do. pr. act of 8th April, 1777, eſtimated,		600
Youngeſt ſon of Gen. Mercer, pr. Act of the 8th April, 1777, eſtimated at		700
JAMES MCKENZIE, JOSEPH BRUSSELS, JOHN JORDAN,	pr. act of 15th September, 1783, entitled to a penſion of 40 dollars pr. annum each,	120
ELIZABETH BERGEN, pr. act of 21ſt Aug. 1789.		53 30
JOSEPH DE BEAULEAU, pr. act of 5th Aug. 1782,		100
RICHARD GRIDLEY, pr. acts of 17th November, 1775, and of 26th February 1781,		444 36
Lieutenant Colonel TOUZARD, pr. act of 27th October, 1778,		360
GEORGE M. WHITE EYES, an Indian youth, who was lately under the care of Colonel George Morgan, at Princeton, New-Jerſey, but now in the city of New-York, educated, pr. act of 13th October, 1781—		
The expence for one year was	354	82
	4,022	58

In relation to the preſent government.

	Dolls.	*100ths.*
For the compenſation to the Preſident of the United States,	25,000	
That of the Vice Preſident,	5,000	
That of the Members of Congreſs, computing the attendance of the whole number from the 3d of March to the 22d of September, both days incluſive, two hundred and four days, ſay 81 members, at ſix dollars per day,	99,144	
Travelling expences, by eſtimation, there being no data for accurate calculation,	10,000	
The Secretary of the Senate, at the rate of 1,500 dollars pr. annum, from the 8th of April, being the day of his appointment, to the 22d of Sept.	687	50
Additional allowance from the time of appointment to the 22d of Sept. one hundred and ſixty-eight days, at two dollars per day,	336	
Principal Clerk to the Secretary of the Senate, from the 8th of May, being the day of his appointment, to the 22d of Sept. one hundred and thirty eight days, at three dollars pr. day,	414	
Engroſſing Clerk, ſame time, at two dollars,	276	
Chaplain to the Senate, from the 15th of April, the time of his appointment, to the 22d of September, at the rate of 500 dollars per annum,	221	
Door-keeper to the Senate, from the commencement of the ſeſſion, being the third of March, to the 22d of September, two hundred and four days, at three dollars per day.	612	
Meſſenger to the Senate, from the 8th of April, the time of his appointment. to the 22d of September, one hundred and ſixty-eight days, at two dollars per day,	336	
	142,026	50

A few THOUGHTS concerning a proper MONEY of ACCOUNT.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF VIRGINIA.

(Concluded.)

THE pound weight (or 12 ounces) of gold is in England coined into $44\frac{1}{2}$ guineas; conſequently, the mint-weight of one guinea is $5\frac{35}{89}$ dwt. and ſo much gold as is equal in value to 20*ſ.* ſterling, muſt be $5\frac{8}{623}$ dwt. this again is equal to 26/8, Virginia currency, at $33\frac{1}{3}$ pr. cent. to 33/4, Pennſylvania currency, at $66\frac{2}{3}$ pr. cent. and to $35/6\frac{2}{3}$, New-York currency, at $77\frac{7}{9}$ pr. cent. in which ſeveral State currencies, thoſe ſums are each equal to 4 dollars $44\frac{4}{9}$ cents; therefore, ſo is the pound ſterling, as indeed it ſtands rated by Congreſs, 'bating the fraction of a cent; but the penny-weight of gold ſtands, moreover, rated at 89 cents; in which proportion, the $5\frac{35}{623}$ dwt. (or pound ſterling) would come to 4 dollars $57\frac{89}{623}$ cents, inſtead of 4 dollars $44\frac{4}{9}$ cents, which it ought to be; ſo that altho, if the duties be counted firſt in pounds ſterling, (as when they are laid ad valorem) and then turned into cents at the rate of 4 dollars 44 cents, the calculation would be near the truth, (but a little to the diſadvantage of the revenue) yet when the payment comes to be made in the gold coins of France, Spain, England, Portugal, or any other of equal fineneſs, (by the way, is it certain that thoſe nations all conform, in their coins, to one common ſtandard?) an allowance is to be made of 89 cents for every penny-weight, which will be greatly to the injury of the revenue. It ought to be only $86\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or (to ſpeak exactly) $86\frac{69}{160}$. The penny-weight of gold, rated in Virginia at 5/4 (and I believe in the ſame proportion by the other States, according to the difference of their ſeveral currencies) would, it is true, come to about 89 cents, more exactly to $88\frac{8}{9}$; but, probably, there is a conſiderable error in rating the penny-weight at 5/4 in Virginia, and the ounce at £.5 6 8; it proceeds from a ſuppoſition that the ounce of ſtandard gold is £.4 ſterling; but is not this over-rating gold? If the above calculation be right, that $5\frac{85}{623}$ are equal to 20*ſ.* ſterling, an ounce is only £.3 17 $10\frac{1}{2}$, and at the difference of $33\frac{1}{3}$ is £.5 3 10 Virginia money, or $5/2\frac{3}{160}$ pr. penny-weight, not 5/4.—Minute fractions in the ſum total of an account are certainly not worth regarding; but in fixing by law (if that be ever neceſſary) the value of any weight of gold or ſilver, of which there may be many repetitions in the payment of one account, it would ſeem neceſſary to be as exact as poſſible, ſpecially when a rule is preſcribed by which many ſucceſſive accounts are to be adjuſted.

To eſtabliſh a due equilibrium between the value of gold and of ſilver, is not only neceſſary to prevent a diminution of the revenue, it is moreover a matter of importance in order to guard againſt a ſpeculation otherwiſe very injurious to the public; for if gold be, in proportion to ſilver, rated at either more or leſs than it ought to be, the under-valued metal will all be carried out of the country, in exchange for the other; and *that*, whether the difference ariſe from raiſing the value of the one above its level, or from depreſſing that of the other—Perhaps, both theſe cauſes concur here. Gold, with us, ſeems, for the reaſons above mentioned, to be over rated, which furniſhes an inducement to bring it into the country in order to exchange it for ſilver. I do not pretend to be accurately informed as to the mint weight of any of the Engliſh ſilver coins; yet I have ſome reaſon to believe, that as well ſilver is under-valued by the act of Congreſs to regulate the collection of duties, as the gold is raiſed; by the double operation of which, the undue difference between them is rendered conſiderable. The French and Engliſh crown are alſo put, I obſerve upon the ſame footing in payment of duties, and for any thing I know this may be right; yet I had conceived there was ſome difference in favor of the Engliſh.

See publication on this ſubject in the New-York Daily Gazette of 24th July, 1789, extracted from the Freeman's Journal, printed in Philadelphia, July 22d.

In England $\frac{37}{40}$ oz. of fine ſilver is valved at 62 *d.*
$\frac{11}{12}$ oz. of fine gold at $934\frac{1}{2}$
Conſequently, an ounce of fine ſilver is $67\frac{1}{37}$
And an ounce of fine gold is $1019\frac{5}{11}$
$1019\frac{5}{11}$ divided by $67\frac{1}{37}$ quotes $15\frac{2859}{13640}$; ſo that in England gold is to ſilver as $15\frac{2859}{13640}$ to 1; whereas in France, Holland, (probably) in Europe generally, the proportion is only about $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

In Virginia, and (I think) throughout the United States the difference is ſtill greater than in England; for ſilver ſeems in America to be valued at the ſame rate as there; but $\frac{11}{12}$ oz. of fine gold are raiſed to 960*d.* ſterling; conſequently, the ounce of fine gold is valued at $1047\frac{3}{11}$ ſterling, $1047\frac{3}{11}$ divided by $67\frac{1}{37}$ quotes $15\frac{213}{341}$; ſo that in America gold is to ſilver as $15\frac{213}{341}$ to 1; which is near $2\frac{3}{4}$ pr. cent. higher than the Engliſh proportion. But, by the late regulations of Congreſs the proportion is ſtill farther increaſed. The ounce of ſterling ſilver ſhould, in our new money, be equal to 1 dollar, 1 dime, 4 cents and $\frac{22}{27}$ of a cent, yet by thoſe regulations the ounce ſterling of ſilver, the Engliſh crown-piece, and the French crown-piece are each made equal to 111 cents, or 1 dollar, 1 dime, and 1 cent, altho the Engliſh crown be but $\frac{60}{62}$ of an ounce, and the French crown* leſs weighty than the Engliſh: The Engliſh crown (or $114\frac{22}{27}$ cents $\times \frac{60}{62}$) is equal to $111\frac{1}{9}$ cents. But, the ounce of gold is by the ſame regulations valued at 1780 cents, inſtead of $1730\frac{5}{9}$, as according to the Engliſh value of gold it ought to have been. The ounce troy of *ſtandard* gold being called 1780 cents, and the ſame quntity of *ſtandard* ſilver 111, the ounce troy of *fine* gold muſt be $1941\frac{9}{11}$ cents, and of *fine* ſilver 120; which eſtabliſhes between gold and ſilver the proportion of $16\frac{2}{11}$ to 1. For $1941\frac{9}{11}$ divided by 120 quotes $16\frac{2}{11}$; and this is nearly $6\frac{2}{5}$ pr. cent. above the Engliſh proportion.

NOTE.

* I am by no means certain of the ſtrict proportion between the Engliſh and French crown-pieces; the juſtneſs of the obſervation here made, depends upon the accuracy of a late experiment, in which the weight of a French crown was compared with that of an Engliſh. The former was a crown-piece coined in 1785, and to the eye apparently freſh and undiminiſhed; the Engliſh piece was coined in the reign of George 1ſt, and about 4 grains worn; the French was about 6 grains lighter than the Engliſh. This fact forms at leaſt a ſtrong preſumption that the mint-weight of the French crown is leſs than that of the Engliſh.

For the facts on which the calculations proceed the writer is chiefly indebted to Sir JAMES STEWART.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wedneſday the Fourth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT *for allowing a* COMPENSATION *to the* Preſident *and* Vice Preſident *of the* United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be allowed to the Preſident of the United States, at the rate of twenty-five thouſand dollars, with the uſe of the furniture and other effects, now in his poſſeſſion, belonging to the United States; and to the Vice-Preſident, at the rate of five thouſand dollars per annum, in full compenſation for their reſpective ſervices, to commence with the time of entering on the duties of their offices reſpectively, and to continue ſo long as they ſhall remain in office, and to be paid quarterly out of the Treaſury of the United States.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 24, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT of JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

(IN CONTINUATION.)

THE Committee to whom it was referred to conſider of and report reſpecting the ceremonial of receiving the Preſident, and the arrangements neceſſary for the reception of the Vice-Preſident, agreed to the following Report, viz.

"That Mr. Oſgood, the proprietor of the houſe lately occupied by the Preſident of Congreſs, be requeſted to put the ſame, and the furniture thereof, in proper condition for the reſidence and uſe of the Preſident of the United States, and otherwiſe, at the expence of the United States, to provide for his temporary accommodation.

"That it will be more eligible in the firſt inſtance, that a Committee of three Members from the Senate, and five Members from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be appointed by the two Houſes reſpectively, attend to receive the Preſident, at ſuch place as he ſhall embark from New-Jerſey for this city, and conduct him without form, to the houſe lately occupied by the Preſident of Congreſs; and at ſuch time thereafter as the Preſident ſhall ſignify, it will be moſt convenient for him, he be formally received by both Houſes.

"That a Committee of two Members from the Senate, and three Members from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be appointed by the Houſes reſpectively, wait on the Vice Preſident of the United States, as ſoon as he ſhall come to this city, and in the name of the Congreſs of the United States, congratulate him on his arrival."—Which report was read and accepted.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the Report of the Committee upon rules for conducting buſineſs in the Senate, and after ſome progreſs, Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of the Committees conformably to the report of the Committee of both Houſes, agreed to the 15th inſtant.—Mr. Landgon, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Johnſon, were appointed to wait on the Preſident, and Mr. Ellſworth, and Mr. Dalton, were appointed to wait on the Vice-Preſident.

Ordered, That Mr. Strong, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Lee, be a Committee to report a mode of communication to be obſerved between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives with reſpect to papers, bills, and meſſages, and to confer thereon with ſuch Committee as may be appointed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives for that purpoſe.

The petition of David Ramſay, that a law might paſs, ſecuring to him and his heirs an excluſive right of vending, &c. his "Hiſtory of the American Revolution," was read.

The Report of the Committee appointed to determine upon rules for conducting buſineſs in the Senate, was agreed to. Whereupon,

RESOLVED, That the following Rules, from No. 1 to No. 19. incluſive, be obſerved.

I. The Preſident having taken the chair, and a quorum being preſent, the Journal of the preceding day ſhall be read, to the end that any miſtake may be corrected that ſhall have been made in the entries.

II. No member ſhall ſpeak to another, or otherwiſe interrupt the buſineſs of the Senate, or read any printed paper, while the Journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is ſpeaking in any debate.

III. Every member, when he ſpeaks, ſhall addreſs the chair, ſtanding in his place, and when he has finiſhed ſhall ſit down.

IV. No member ſhall ſpeak more than twice in any one debate, on the ſame day, without leave of the Senate.

V. When two members riſe at the ſame time, the Preſident ſhall name the perſon to ſpeak; but in all caſes the member firſt riſing ſhall ſpeak firſt.

VI. No motion ſhall be debated, until the ſame ſhall be ſeconded

VII. When a motion ſhall be made and ſeconded, it ſhall be reduced to writing, if deſired by the Preſident, or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the Preſident, before the ſame ſhall be debated.

VIII. While a queſtion is before the Senate, no motion ſhall be received, unleſs for an amendment, for the previous queſtion, or for poſtponing the main queſtion, or to commit it, or to adjourn.

IX. The previous queſtion being moved and ſeconded, the queſtion from the chair ſhall be, "Shall the main queſtion be now put?" And if the nays prevail, the main queſtion ſhall not then be put.

X. If a queſtion in debate contain ſeveral points, any member may have the ſame divided.

XI. When the yeas and nays ſhall be called for by *one fifth* of the members preſent, each member called upon ſhall, unleſs for ſpecial reaſons he be excuſed by the Senate, *declare openly and without debate*, his aſſent or diſſent to the queſtion. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the Houſe, the names of the members ſhall be taken alphabetically.

XII. One days notice, at leaſt, ſhall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.

XIII. Every bill ſhall receive three readings previous to its being paſſed, and the Preſident ſhall give notice at each, whether it be the firſt, ſecond, or third; which reading ſhall be on three different days, unleſs the Senate unanimouſly direct otherwiſe.

XIV. No bill ſhall be committed or amended until it ſhall have been twice read after which it may be referred to a committee.

XV. All committees ſhall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes ſhall make a choice.

XVI. When a member ſhall be called to order, he ſhall ſit down until the Preſident ſhall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every queſtion of order ſhall be decided by the Preſident, without debate: but if there be a doubt in his mind he may call for the ſenſe of the Senate.

XVII. If a member be called to order for words ſpoken, the exceptionable words ſhall be immediately taken down in writing, that the Preſident may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

XVIII. When a blank is to be filled, and different ſums ſhall be propoſed, the queſtion ſhall be taken on the higheſt ſum firſt.

XIX. No member ſhall abſent himſelf from the ſervice of the Senate, without leave of the Senate firſt obtained. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

The petition of Leonard Bleecker, to be appointed Serjeant at Arms, was read, and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

A letter from the Speaker of the Houſe to the Preſident was read, encloſing a concurrence of the Houſe with the reſolve of the Senate of the 15th. upon the mode of conference between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives; alſo a concurrence upon the mode of chooſing Chaplains.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That the following be ſubjoined to the ſtanding orders of the Senate.

20th RULE.

Before any petition or memorial, addreſſed to the Senate, ſhall be received and read at the table, whether the ſame ſhall be introduced by the Preſident or a member, a brief ſtatement of the contents of the petition or memorial ſhall verbally be made by the introducer. Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

The Hon. John Henry, from the ſtate of Maryland, produced his credentials, and took his ſeat in the Senate.

The Hon. James Gunn, from the ſtate of Georgia, produced his credentials and took his ſeat in the Senate.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard be a committee to wait on the Vice-Preſident, and conduct him to the Senate Chamber. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

The Committee appointed on the 20th inſtant, conſiſting of Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard, to conduct the Vice Preſident to the Senate-Chamber, executed their commiſſion; and Mr. Langdon, the Preſident pro tempore, meeting the Vice Preſident upon the floor of the Senate-Chamber, addreſſed him as follows:

SIR,

I HAVE it in charge from the Senate, to introduce you to the Chair of this Houſe; and alſo to congratulate you on your appointment to the Office of Vice Preſident of the United States of America.

After which Mr. Langdon conducted the Vice Preſident to the Chair, when the Vice Preſident addreſſed the Senate.

[*For the Vice Preſident's Speech, ſee our paper of the 22d of April.*]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

On motion, the ſenſe of the Senate was taken, Whether in the choice of a Chaplain, they ſhall be confined to the liſt of ſuch gentlemen as may be previouſly nominated?—Paſſed in the negative.

Agreed, That Saturday next be aſſigned to proceed to the election of a Chaplain, and that in the mean time, the Members beat liberty to make their nomination.

The petition of William Finnie, praying that he might be appointed Serjeant at Arms, was read. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

The Committee appointed on the 16th of April, to report a mode of communication to be obſerved between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, with reſpect to papers, bills and meſſages, and to confer thereon with ſuch Committee as may be appointed, by the Houſe of Repreſentatives for that purpoſe, have conferred with a Committee of the Houſe, and have agreed to the following Report:

When a bill or other meſſage ſhall be ſent from the Senate to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, it ſhall be carried by the Secretary, who ſhall make one obeiſance to the Chair on entering the door of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and another, on delivering it at the table into the hands of the Speaker—After he ſhall have delivered it, he ſhall make an obeiſance to the Speaker, and repeat it as he retires from the Houſe.

When a bill ſhall be ſent up by the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Senate, it ſhall be carried by two Members, who, at the bar of the Senate, ſhall make their obeiſance to the Preſident, and thence advancing to the Chair, make a ſecond obeiſance, and deliver it into the hands of the Preſident—After having delivered the bill, they ſhall make their obeiſance to the Preſident, and repeat it as they retire from the bar: The Senate Shall riſe on the entrance of the Members within the bar, and continue ſtanding until they retire.

All other meſſages from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſhall be carried by one Member, who ſhall make his obeiſance as above mentioned: but the Preſident of the Senate alone, ſhall riſe.—Read and accepted.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That a Committee, conſiſting of three Members, be appointed to conſider and report, what Style or Titles it will be proper to annex to the offices of Preſident and of Vice Preſident of the United States—if any other than thoſe given in the Conſtitution. Alſo to conſider of the time, place and manner in which, and the perſon by whom the oath preſcribed by the Conſtitution, ſhall be adminiſtered to the Preſident; and to confer thereon with ſuch Committee as the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall appoint for that purpoſe.—Mr. Lee, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Dalton were choſen. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

On motion, The queſtion was taken, Whether the report of the Committee upon the mode of communication between the two Houſes of Legiſlature, as yeſterday read and accepted in the Senate, ſhall at this time be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentative?—Paſſed in the negative.

On motion, To reconſider the commiſſion of the Committee appointed the 23d inſtant, to report what Titles ſhall be annexed to the Offices of Preſident and Vice Preſident—Paſſed in the affirmative.

On motion, That the following words, "What Titles it will be proper to annex to the offices of Preſident and of Vice Preſident of the United States—if any other than thoſe given in the Conſtitution," be ſtruck out—Paſſed in the negative.

On motion that the words "*Style or*," before the word "Title," be added—Paſſed in the affirmative. Adjourned.

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